

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

MEDICAL
DICTIONARY

24th edition

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY
Philadelphia and London

© 1965 by W. B. Saunders Company.

Copyright, 1900, 1901, and 1903, by W. B. Saunders and Company. Copyright, 1906, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951, and 1957, by W. B. Saunders Company.

Copyright under the International Copyright Union. All Copyright Renewals Registered.

Derechos reservados conforme a la ley para la Republica Mexicana

All Rights Reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be duplicated or reproduced in any manner without written permission from the publisher.

Some of the words appearing in this Dictionary are proprietary names even though no reference to this fact is made in the text. The appearance of any name without designation as proprietary is therefore not to be regarded as a representation by the editors or publisher that it is not a proprietary name or is not the subject of proprietary rights.

The use of portions of the text of the *Pharmacopeia of the United States of America*, Sixteenth Revision, official from October 1, 1960, is by permission received from the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention. The said Board is not responsible for any inaccuracies of the text thus used.

Permission to use portions of the text of the *National Formulary*, Eleventh Edition, official October 1, 1960, has been granted by the American Pharmaceutical Association. The American Pharmaceutical Association is not responsible for any inaccuracy of quotation, or for false implications that may arise by reason of the separation of excerpts from the original context.

The use of certain portions of the text of *New and Nonofficial Drugs* in this volume is by virtue of permission received from the Council on Drugs of the American Medical Association. The said Council is not responsible for any inaccuracy of quotation or for errors in the statement of quantities or percentage strengths.

Listed here is the latest translated edition of this book together with the language for the translation and the publisher.

Spanish (24th Edition) (Adaptation) — El Ateneo, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Made in the United States of America

Press of W. B. Saunders Company

SBN 0-7216-3146-0

SBN 0-7216-3147-9 Deluxe edition

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER: 0-6383

Print No.: 15 14

oxygen im-
of the new-
from failure
ugh the ves-

a state of
haracterized

ice, insoluble
umin, fibrin,

1.
aerobic.
eg. + oxygen

1. A general
re to desig-
so loop. a.
in the neck
hypoglossal
rical spinal
s misleading
y rejoins the
rior and an
Called also
s a., ramus
ervi glosso-
cularis. a.
ilis. a. of
a'ris [N A],
n the globus
id extending
rnal capsule
the ventral
um spina'-
ibers joining
uncula'ris
es that bend
rnal capsule.
is. an'sae
joining the
'via [N A],
nd posterior
op intercon-
glanglia.
Vieussens,
brionic vein
in.

nsa handle].

1. Pertain-
c substance,
ng in goose

for prepara-

ny]. Cutting
rly for treat-
and parkin-

st (an'stēz)
sician, 1833-
ts.

for a prepara-

our]. 1. Cor-
counteracts

antagonisma
as between
f. antibiosis.
biting) effect
er, as of the
urax and ty-
bacterial
eria, induced

by close association, which results in antagonism between them.

antagonist (an-tag'o-nist) [Gr. *antagonistēs* an opponent]. 1. A muscle that acts in opposition to the action of another muscle, its agonist. 2. An agent that tends to nullify the action of another agent. 3. A tooth in one jaw that articulates with a tooth in the other jaw. **associated a's**, muscles that act on different parts, and by their combined actions move the parts in parallel directions. **competitive a.**, a substance that competes with another for a material which is essential for its usual metabolic activity. See *antimetabolite*. **direct a's**, muscles that act on the same part, and by their combined actions keep the part at rest. **enzyme a.**, a substance that interferes with the normal action of an enzyme. See *antimetabolite*. **insulin a.**, a low-molecular weight compound, attached to serum albumin and circulating in the blood, which blocks the action of insulin. **metabolic a.**, a substance that interferes with the utilization of another substance essential in metabolism. See *antimetabolite*. **sulfonamide a.**, para-aminobenzoic acid.

analgesic (ant-al-je'zik). Analgesic.

antalgic (ant-al'jik). Analgesic.

antalkaline (ant-al'kah-lin") [ant- + *alkali*]. 1. Neutralizing alkalinity. 2. An agent that neutralizes the alkalis.

antaphrodisiac (ant'af-ro-diz'e-ak). 1. Abrogating the sexual instinct. 2. An agent that allays sexual impulses.

antapoplectic (ant'ap-o-plek'tik) [ant- + Gr. *apoplexia* apoplexy]. 1. Alleviating apoplexy. 2. An agent for alleviating apoplexy.

antarthritic (ant'ar-thrit'ik) [ant- + Gr. *arthritikos* gouty]. 1. Alleviating arthritis. 2. An agent that alleviates arthritis.

asthenic (ant'as-then'ik) [ant- + Gr. *astheneia* weakness]. 1. Alleviating weakness, or restoring strength. 2. An agent that alleviates weakness and restores strength.

antasthmatic (ant'az-mat'ik) [ant- + Gr. *asthma* asthma]. 1. Affording relief in asthma. 2. An agent that relieves the spasm of asthma.

antatrophic (ant'ah-trof'ik). Correcting or opposing the progress of atrophy.

antazoline (ant-az'o-lēn). Chemical name: 2-(N-benzylanilinomethyl)-2-imidazoline. Use: antihistaminic.

ante- (an'te) [L. *ante* before]. A prefix signifying "before" in time or place.

antebrachium (an'te-bra'ke-um) [ante- + L. *brachium* arm]. [N A] The part of the upper member of the body, between the elbow and the wrist. Called also *antibrachium* [B N A], and *forearm*.

antecardium (an-te-kar'de-um). Epigastrium.

antecedent (an'te-ce'dent) [L. *antecedere* to go before, precede]. A precursor. **plasma thromboplastin a.**, factor XI. See under *coagulation factors*.

ante cibum (an'te si'būm) [L.]. Before meals.

antecornu (an'te-kor'nu). The anterior cornu of a lateral ventricle of the brain.

antecubital (an'te-ku'bi-tal). Situated in front of the cubitus or forearm.

antecurvature (an'te-kur'vah-tūr") [ante- + L. *curvatura* bend]. A slight ante flexion.

antefebriale (an'te-feb'rīl) [ante- + L. *febris* fever]. Before the onset of fever.

anteflect (an'te-flekt). To bend forward.

anteflexed. In a condition of ante flexion.

anteflexio (an'te-flek'se-o) [L.]. Ante flexion. **a. u'teri**, ante flexion, def. 2.

ante flexion (an-te-flek'shun) [ante- + L. *flexio* bend]. 1. An abnormal forward curvature; a form of displacement in which the upper part of the organ is bent forward. 2. The normal forward curvature of the uterus.

anterograde (an'te-grād). Anterograde.

antehypophysis (an'te-hi-poff'i-sis). The anterior lobe of the hypophysis or pituitary body.

antelocation (an'te-lo-ka'shun) [ante- + L. *locatio* placement]. The forward displacement of an organ.

antemetetic (ant'e-met'ik). Antiemetetic.

ante mortem (an'te mor'tem) [L.]. Before death.

antenatal (an'te-na'tal) [ante- + L. *natus* born]. Occurring or formed before birth.

antenna (an-ten'ah), pl. *anten'nae*. A feeler of an arthropod; one of the two lateral appendages on the anterior segment of the head of arthropods.

antepar (an'te-par). Trade mark for a preparation of piperazine citrate and piperazine phosphate.

antepartal (an'te-par'tal). Occurring before parturition, or childbirth.

ante partum (an'te par'tum) [L.]. Before parturition, or childbirth.

antepartum (an'te-par'tum) [L.]. Antepartal.

antephase (an'te-fāz). The portion of interphase immediately preceding mitosis, when energy is being produced and stored for mitosis and chromosome reproduction is taking place.

antephalitic (ant'ef-e-al'tik) [ant- + Gr. *ephialtēs* nightmare]. Good against or preventing nightmare.

anteponition (an'te-po-zish'un). Forward displacement, as of the uterus.

anteprostate (an'te-pros'tāt) [ante- + *prostate*]. One of Cowper's glands.

anteprostatitis (an'te-pros-tah-ti'tis). Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

antepyreptic (an'te-pi-ret'ik) [ante- + *pyretic*]. Occurring before the stage of fever.

antergan (ant'er-gan). A proprietary antihistamine compound, dimethyl-amino-ethyl benzyl-aniline.

antergia (ant'er'je-ah) [ant- + Gr. *ergon* work]. Antagonism; resistance.

antergic (ant'er'jik). Working in opposite directions: a term applied to antagonistic muscles.

antergy (ant'er-je). Antergia.

anteriad (an-te're-ad). Toward the anterior surface of the body.

anterior (an-te're-or). Situated in front of or in the forward part of, affecting the forward part of an organ, toward the head end of the body; in official anatomical nomenclature, used in reference to the ventral or belly surface of the body.

antero- [L. *anterior* before]. A prefix signifying "before."

anteroclusion (an'ter-o-kloo'zhun). A malrelation of the dental arches in which the mandibular arch is in an anterior position in relation to the maxillary arch.

antero-external (an'ter-o-eks-ter'nal). Situated on the front and to the outer side.

anterograde (an'ter-o-grād") [antero- + L. *gredi* to go]. Moving or extending forward.

antero-inferior (an'ter-o-in-fe're-or). Situated in front and below.

antero-internal (an'ter-o-in-ter'nal). Situated on the front and to the inner side.

anterolateral (an'ter-o-lat'er-al). Situated in front and to one side.

anteromedian (an'ter-o-me'de-an). Situated in front and on the median line.

anteron (an'ter-on). A proprietary gonadotropic extract from pregnant mare serum.

anteroposterior (an'ter-o-pos-te're-or). From front to back, or from the anterior (ventral) to the posterior (dorsal) surface; in roentgenology, it denotes the direction of the beam, from the x-ray source to the beam exit surface.

anterosuperior (an'ter-o-su-pe're-or). Situated in front and above.

anterotic (ant'e-rot'ik). Antaphrodisiac.